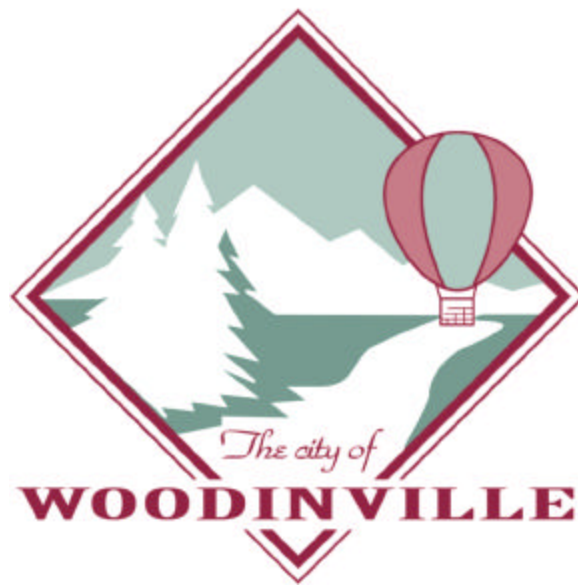

City of Woodinville Police Department

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004 Fifth Annual Report on Police Performance



Created for the City of Woodinville by:

The King County Sheriff's Office
Research, Planning & Information Services Unit
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Seattle, WA 98104

Accessible formats are available upon request.

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Letter from Chief Kent Baxter



April, 2005

Dear Citizens and Visitors of Woodinville,

It is my pleasure to present to you this annual *Service Efforts and Accomplishments* (SEA) Report for the City of Woodinville. This 2004 report, which details crime by category, continues your police department's efforts in the reduction of crime and the fear of crime in our neighborhoods. Using this report will hopefully aid in dispelling fear and allow for intelligent problem solving, reducing crime in our community.

In 1998, 2001 and 2004 the City of Woodinville together with the King County Sheriff's Office conducted a survey of Woodinville residents. The surveys covered a variety of questions such as speeding traffic, overall feeling of safety in our neighborhoods, and officer responsiveness, just to name a few. Selected results of these surveys can be found in this SEA report. Woodinville will contract to perform a similar survey in the near future.

It is one of our goals to provide a safe community for all of our residents and visitors. In 2003, your City Council approved an Active Shooter and Patrol (ASAP) program so that we would be better prepared to deal with school and workplace shootings. We have obtained specialized equipment and had over 90 hours of training to respond, if needed. Woodinville Police also work to reduce fear in the community by contributing crime prevention articles and information for publication to local and regional media platforms. We are attempting to get the word out about not leaving valuables in vehicles and the increase in thefts this causes in our community. By communicating with the public we hope to see a reduction in these crimes in 2005.

Sincerely,

Kent Baxter
Chief of Police Services



City of Woodinville Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Executive Summary

Mission

The mission of the Woodinville Police Department is to:

Provide quality, professional law enforcement services to improve public safety.

Goals & Objectives

In order to realize their mission, the Woodinville Police Department has adopted the following goals and objectives:

Goal: Reduce crime and the fear of crime.

Objective: Use information for crime analysis.
Objective: Apprehend offenders.
Objective: Prevent crime.
Objective: Improve citizens' feeling of security.

Goal: Provide high-quality, cost-effective, and accountable services to the City of Woodinville, WA.

Objective: Provide responsive services to citizens.
Objective: Provide cost-effective services to citizens.

The following report contains information on the service efforts and accomplishments of the City of Woodinville Police Department to support its Mission, Goals and Objectives.

Report Highlights

As stated in Chief Baxter's letter (page 2), the highlights of the year 2004 were:

- Citizen Satisfaction Survey Results (pages 10, 15 & 20)
- Public Communication and Education Efforts (page 16)

Goal: Reduce Crime and the Fear of Crime

The goal to reduce crime and the fear of crime is a standard goal of law enforcement agencies worldwide. Efforts to support this goal vary with variations in laws, limitations and liabilities of law enforcement agencies, community preferences, socio-economic factors and available resources.

The objectives chosen to provide direction for Woodinville's police department in support of this goal are:

- use information for crime analysis,
- apprehend offenders,
- prevent crime, and
- improve citizens' feeling of security.

The measures on the following pages report the efforts and accomplishments of Woodinville's police department as reflected in the amount of crime (crime rates and statistics), crime incident case clearance rates, adult and juvenile arrest and charge statistics, workload of crime prevention efforts, citizen communications activities and citizen survey results.

City of Woodinville Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Objective: Use Information for Crime Analysis

The "Crime Rate"

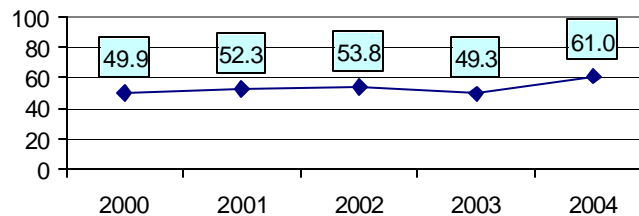
Total Part I Crimes

"Part I Crimes" is a category of crimes established by the U. S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that consists of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle and arson. Part I Crimes compared to the population are known as the "Crime Index" or "Crime Rate." (The Crime Rate is known as the Modified Crime Rate when Arson data is included.)

"Part II Crimes" consist of all other crimes not included in the Part I Crimes category. Part II crimes vary due to differences in local laws.

Part I Crimes Per 1,000 Residents

Commonly known as the "Modified Crime Rate"



National Modified Crime Rate

The FBI calculates and publishes the national crime rate based on the information sent to them by participating agencies. This information is usually released in the fourth quarter of the following year. The most recent data available as of this report is the crime rate for 2003 (published in October, 2004).

U. S. National Modified Crime Rate (2003)

40.9

City of Woodinville Police

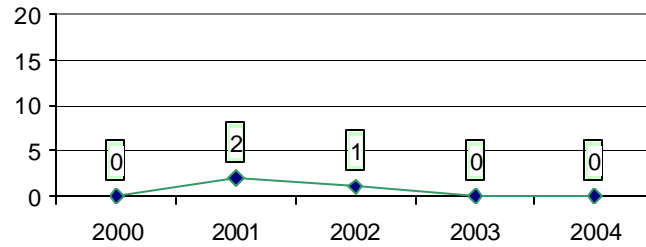
Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Crimes Against Persons

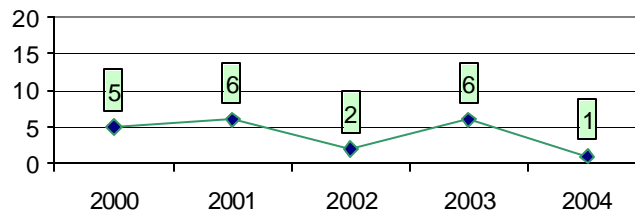
Part I Crimes Against Persons

Part I Crimes include crimes categorized as “violent crimes” or “crimes against persons.” The following are Woodinville’s Part I Crimes Against Persons for the past five years.

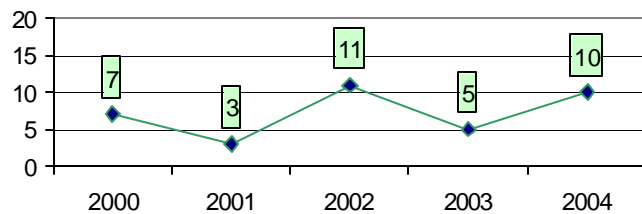
Murder



Rape



Robbery



Aggravated Assault



City of Woodinville Police

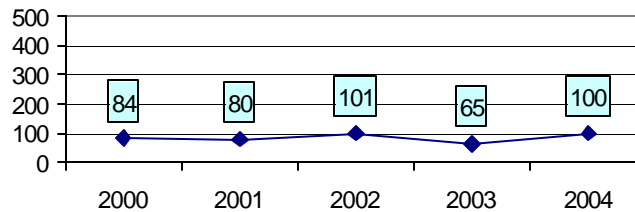
Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Crimes Against Property

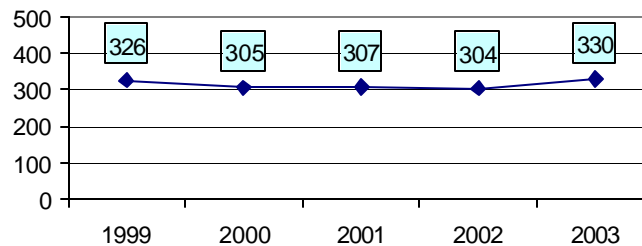
Part I Crimes Against Property

The second group of crimes that make up the Part I Crimes are known as “non-violent crimes,” “crimes against property,” or “property crimes.” The following are Woodinville’s Part I Crimes Against Property for the past five years.

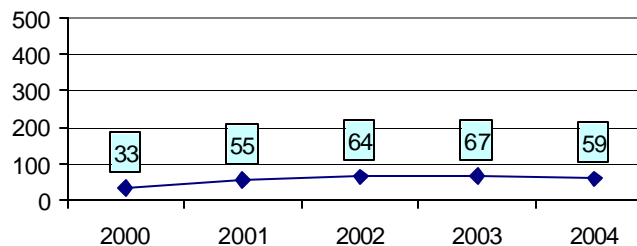
Burglary



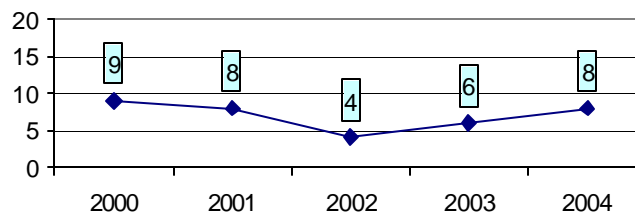
Larceny



Vehicle Theft



Arson



City of Woodinville Police

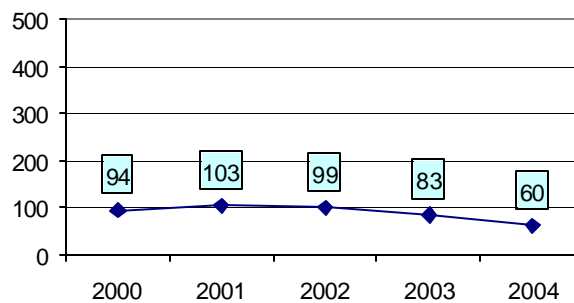
Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Domestic Violence Crimes

In Washington State "Domestic Violence Crime" refers to any crime which is committed by a spouse, former spouse, person related by blood or marriage, persons who have a child in common, former/current roommates, persons who have or had a dating relationship, and/or persons related to the suspect by the parent-child (biological or legal) relationship. In some cases, the age of the victim or suspect may determine whether or not the legal definition above is met.

"Domestic Violence Incidents" includes all documented police activity related to domestic violence incidents which includes all case reports and citations as well as possibly containing other related activity such as Field Interview Reports (FIR) and assistance to other agencies.

Total Domestic Violence Incidents



The most frequently occurring types of domestic violence crimes in Woodinville in 2004 were:

<u>Crime</u>	<u>Reported Incidents</u>
Violation of Court Orders, Misdemeanor	15
Total Family/Juvenile Disturbances	9
Assault, Fourth Degree	9
Vandalism	3
Other/Miscellaneous	3

NOTE: There were no domestic violence related homicides in Woodinville in 2004.

City of Woodinville Police

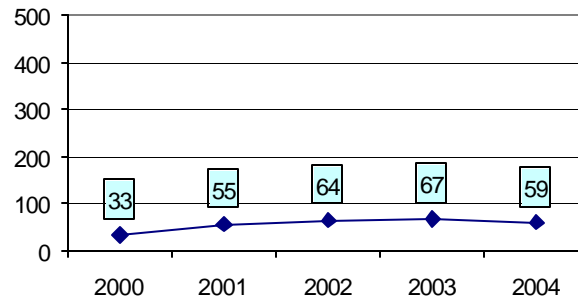
Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Automobile/Vehicle Related Crimes

Vehicle Thefts

Vehicle Thefts includes thefts of all vehicles including trucks, buses, boats, recreational vehicles and other non-licensed off-road vehicles.

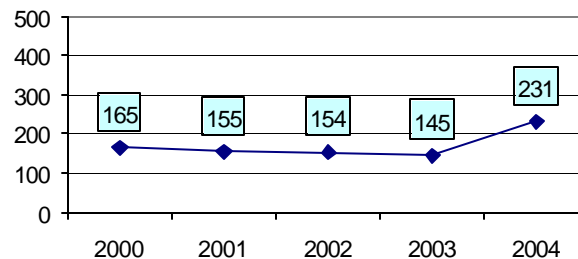
Vehicle Theft



Thefts from Vehicles and Attempted Thefts

Thefts From Vehicles and Attempted Thefts includes thefts of property **from** a vehicle including: any part or accessory item attached to the vehicle (gasoline, tires, tape decks, antennas, etc.), and personal property left in a vehicle (purses, gifts, tools), as well as vehicle prowls (no property successfully taken).

Thefts from Vehicles and Attempted Thefts ("Prowls")



City of Woodinville Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

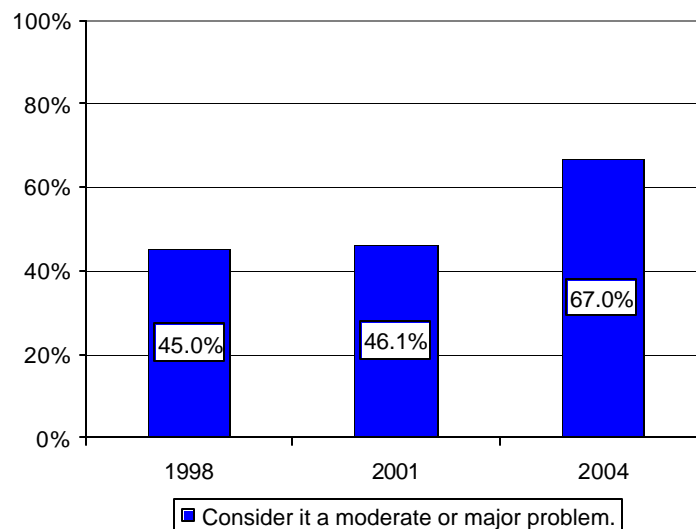
Traffic Incident Information

The City of Woodinville via Northwest Research Group administered the Police Satisfaction Survey again in 2004. The following charts show the results in comparison to the same survey conducted by the King County Sheriff's Office for the City of Woodinville in 1998 and the City of Woodinville in 2001. Woodinville anticipates surveying again in the fall of 2007.

Citizen Survey Results: Speeding Traffic

In 2004, citizens of Woodinville were asked how concerned they were about speeding traffic. 38% stated they considered it a moderate problem while another 29% stated they considered it a major problem. Results for the surveys conducted in 1998 and 2001 are also shown in the chart below.

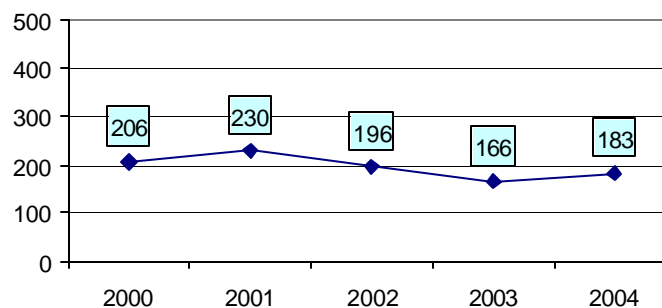
How concerned are you about speeding traffic?



Traffic Report Data

Collision information includes reports for all injury, non-injury and fatality vehicle collisions (including hit and run incidents) taken by the City of Woodinville Police Department.

Collisions



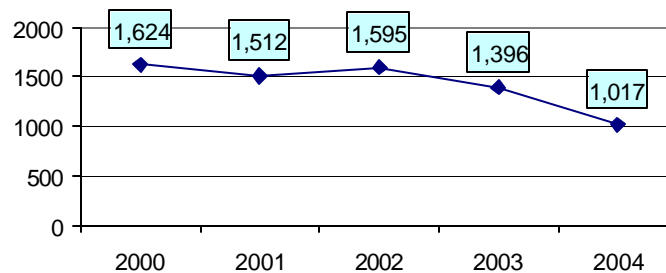
City of Woodinville Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Traffic Report Data, continued

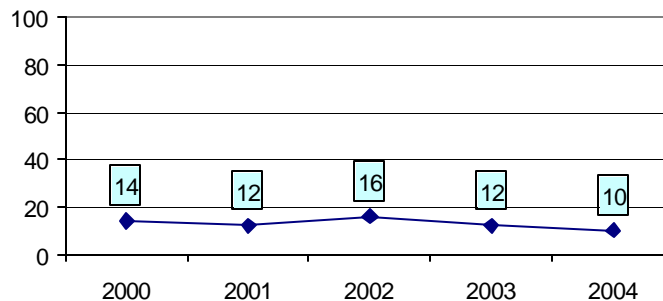
Citation and Notice of Infraction information includes reports of Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) violations, Moving/Hazardous violations (such as all accidents, speeding and reckless driving), and Non-moving Compliance violations (such as defective equipment and parking violations).

Traffic Citations and Notices of Infraction(s)



Citizen Traffic Complaints includes all reports citizens make regarding chronic traffic violations and requests for traffic enforcement. These complaints are then distributed to Woodinville's police officers to provide follow-up enforcement and/or a problem solving response (see Problem Solving Projects on page 14).

Citizen Traffic Complaints



City of Woodinville Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

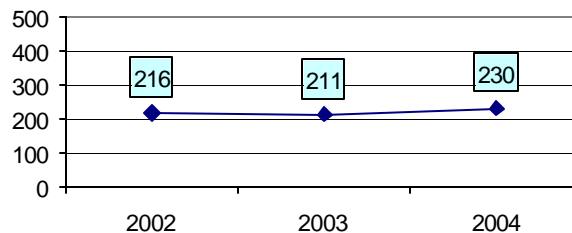
Objective: Apprehend Offenders

Cases Closed "Cleared by Arrest"

The closed cases below are cases known as "cleared by arrest." Although not every case suspect is "arrested," each suspect in these cases has been recommended for criminal charges that may eventually result in an arrest or another form of punitive action (such as a citation). Cases "cleared by arrest" are sent to the King County Prosecutor's office - with the officer or detective's recommendation to file criminal charges. A prosecuting attorney is solely responsible for the decision to formally file charges and prosecute defendants.

Part I & II Cases Closed 'Cleared By Arrest'

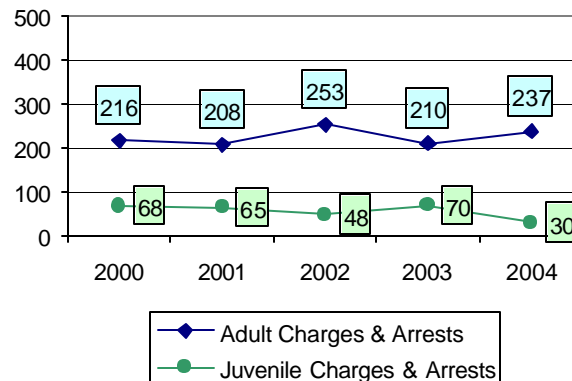
(Comparable data unavailable prior to 2002)



Charges and Arrests

Of all the cases "cleared by arrest" (see above), the following are the charges & arrests by adult/juvenile status. (Note: Numbers will differ from the number of cases "cleared by arrest" due to differences in reporting standards.)

Adult & Juvenile Charges & Arrests



City of Woodinville Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Objective: Prevent Crime

Crime Prevention Efforts

Block Watch & Business Watch Programs

During the last two years your police have worked tirelessly to help educate the public about crime in our area. We have a great working relationship with the Woodinville Weekly and each week crimes in the community are highlighted in the Police Beat section of the paper. We have also contributed informative articles and trainings on Robbery Prevention, Shoplifting Prevention, Identity Theft, and Party Patrol to deal with underage drinking issues. We have also been working with our Community Relations Coordinator Ms. Marie Stake and Code Enforcement Officer/Block-watch Coordinator Mr. Jason Burt to conduct block-watch and community meetings and contributed articles to the Woodinville Chronicle each quarter. The Woodinville Wire was started in May of 2005 and your police have contributed Residential and Commercial Burglary Alerts that are sent directly to the subscribers and our block-watch captains. Throughout the year each officer assigned to the city has contributed articles to the Woodinville Falcons newsletter, targeting crime trends and providing information about changes in the law.

School Resource Officer (SRO) Program

The SRO program, now in its twelfth year, continued within the Northshore School District. Woodinville provided Officers at Woodinville High and Leota Junior High Schools. The SRO program was designed to build partnerships between students, teachers, parents and police. Partnerships enhance problem-solving capabilities and increase crime prevention, thereby reducing the incidence and fear of crime in schools.

Bike Registration Program

Beginning in 2000 we started a bicycle registration program in an effort to reduce the number of bikes that are stolen and recovered, but not returned to the owners due to poor or no ownership registration.

City of Woodinville Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Problem Solving Projects/Programs

In 2004, the Woodinville Police Department in partnership with local businesses, city council members and school officials undertook the following problem solving projects:

False Alarm Responses

In 2004 we continued our false alarm reduction program. Since 1999, we continue to see an approximate 50% in the number of responses to false alarms. This reduction relates to approximately 165 man-hours a year that can be used for increased problem solving and community policing. We have reduced the number of false alarms from an average of 150 a month to around 50 each month.

DWLS Impounds

Driving while license suspended impounds. Woodinville passed an ordinance allowing for impounds of suspended driver's vehicles and holding those vehicles until the driver has made the necessary steps to get re-instated. This program intends to get licensed and insured drivers back on the streets and reduce costs associated with the DWLS violations. In 2003, Woodinville impounded 108 vehicles. In most of those cases we were able to get the vehicles back to the drivers/registered owners with the proper steps being taken to reinstate the driver's license. In the other cases, the owners opted to dispose of the vehicles or have them sold to new owners. In 2004 this program was stopped due to a court ruling in which the courts found most of the DWLS law unconstitutional. As of April of 2005 the law has not been changed to rectify this ruling.

City of Woodinville Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Objective: Improve Citizens' Feeling of Security

Citizens' Feeling of Safety in Their Neighborhood

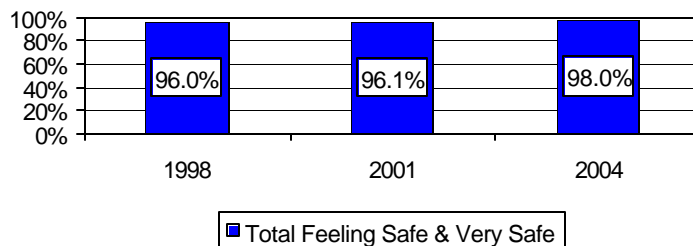
The City of Woodinville via Northwest Research Group administered the Police Satisfaction Survey again in 2004. The following charts show the results in comparison to the same survey conducted by the King County Sheriff's Office for the City of Woodinville in 1998 and the City of Woodinville in 2001. Woodinville anticipates surveying again in the fall of 2007.

Citizen Survey Results: Feeling of Safety

Citizens of Woodinville gave the following responses to survey questions about safety in their neighborhoods.

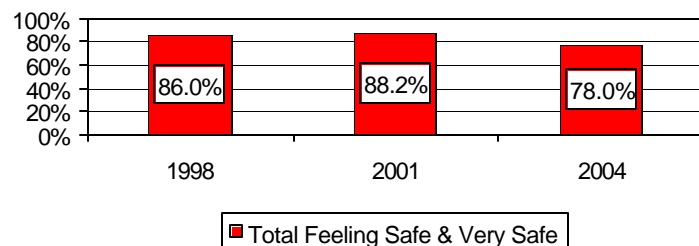
During the day ...

How safe would you feel walking alone during the day in your neighborhood?



... and at night.

How safe would you feel being outside and alone in your neighborhood at night?



City of Woodinville Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Public Communication and Education Efforts

Community Training

The Woodinville Police held one robbery prevention class with more than 20 local bank employees in attendance, one retail safety class, and four personal safety classes. Woodinville Police, with help from King County Sheriff's Office Local 519 also distributed Child Identification Kits to parents to provide them with a means of identifying their child(ren) should their child(ren) be lost or abducted.

The Woodinville Police also participate in Project Home Safe which provides free gun locks to residents in a national effort to reduce illegal use of firearms and accidents with firearms in the home. Numerous locks are available for distribution.

Citizens Academy for 2004

Woodinville, along with the Cities of Shoreline and Kenmore, as well as unincorporated King County, have partnered to provide one combined citizens academy yearly. The first academy was held in March 2002.

Goal: Provide High-quality, Cost-effective, and Accountable Services to the City of Woodinville, WA

The goal "to provide high-quality, cost-effective, and accountable services" is a goal any service industry might strive for. It reflects a concern for the appropriate and effective use of community resources. Efforts to support this goal are made in partnership with elected officials and police administrators, taking into consideration problem areas, community concerns for quality of life and resources available.

The objectives chosen to provide direction for Woodinville's police department in support of this goal are:

- provide responsive services to citizens, and
- provide cost-effective services to citizens.

The measures on the following pages report the efforts and accomplishments of Woodinville's police department using traditional responsiveness measures (such as response times and complaints) as well as citizen survey information. Additionally, cost information is shown in ratios of cost by the population, by available revenue, by staffing and by volume of work.

City of Woodinville Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

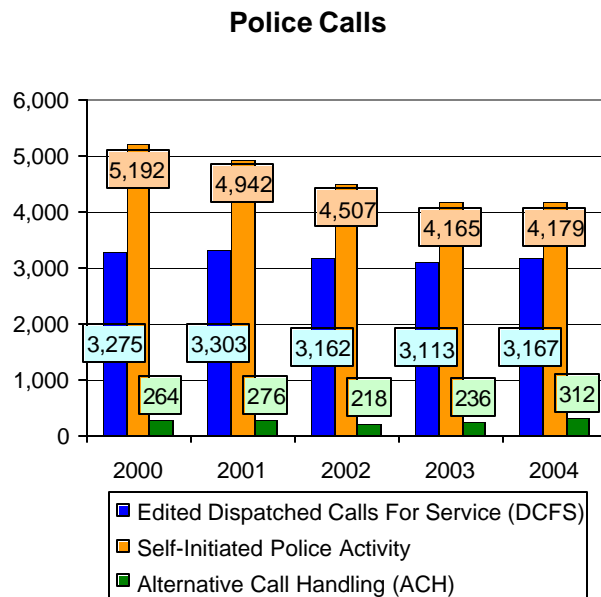
Objective: Provide Responsive Services to Citizens

Response to Calls

Edited Dispatched Calls for Service (DCFS), Self-initiated Police Activities and Alternative Call Handling (ACH) Reports

Police engage in a variety of activities in a workday. Primarily police activity is captured in the number of “calls” responded to during a day. A “call” may be an incident called in by a citizen to the 9-1-1 center or a call may be “self initiated” by the officer responding to a crime they’ve witnessed or to chronic problems in a neighborhood (see Problem Solving Projects on page 14). In addition to the calls responded to by officers, the Alternative Call Handling (ACH) program allows 9-1-1 center operators to take certain police reports over the phone in order to allow police officers more time to respond to citizens who need an officer present at the location of their incident.

Below are the numbers of Edited Dispatched Calls For Service (DCFS), Self-initiated Police Activities and Alternative Call Handling (ACH) incidents reported for the past five years.



City of Woodinville Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Response Times to High Priority Calls

Call Priorities and Response Times

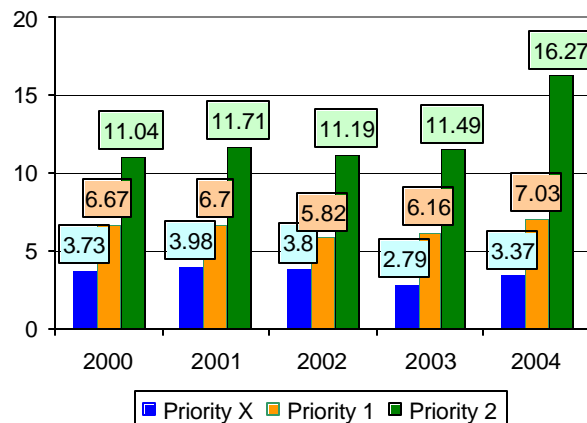
When calls for police assistance are received by the Communications (9-1-1) Center, they are entered into the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and given a “priority” based on the criteria described below. If the call receiver is in doubt as to the appropriate priority, the call is assigned the higher of the two priority designators in question.

“**Priority X**” designates critical dispatches, those incidents that pose an obvious danger to the life of an officer or citizen. It is used for felony crimes in-progress where the possibility of confrontation between a victim and suspect exists. Examples include: shootings, stabbings, robberies or burglaries.

“**Priority 1**” designates immediate dispatches; those calls that require immediate police action. Examples include: silent alarms, injury traffic accidents, in-progress crimes or crimes so recent that the suspect may still be in the immediate area.

“**Priority 2**” designates prompt dispatches; those calls that could escalate to a more serious degree if not policed quickly. Examples include: verbal disturbances and blocking traffic accidents.

**Average Response Times* to High
Priority Calls in Minutes**



* The 9-1-1 Center for the City of Woodinville Police measures response times from the time a citizen's phone call is received to the time an officer arrives at the location of the incident.

City of Woodinville Police

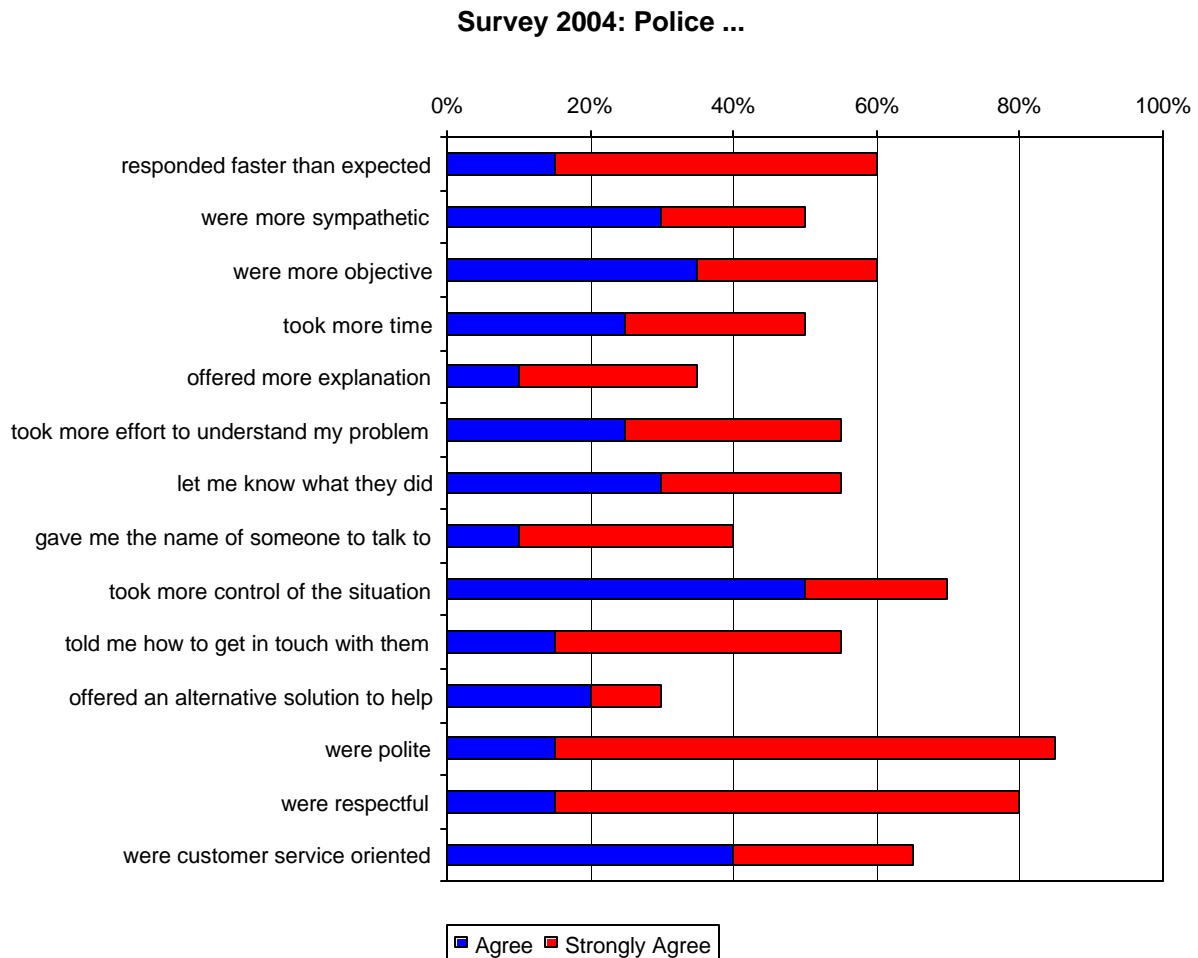
Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Citizen Survey Results Re: Officer Responsiveness

The City of Woodinville via Northwest Research Group administered the Police Satisfaction Survey in 2004. Woodinville anticipates surveying again in the fall of 2007.

Citizen Survey Results: Officer Responsiveness

Citizens of Woodinville *who interacted with the police* gave the following responses to survey questions about police officer responsiveness.



City of Woodinville Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

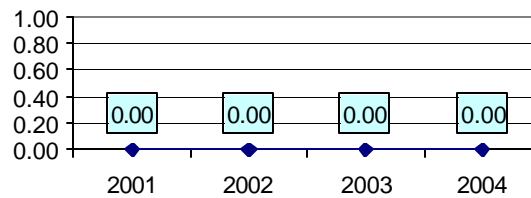
Complaints by Citizens Against Officers

Complaints by Citizens Against Officers

Although citizens may have made formal complaints against officers prior to the year 2000, complaints were not tallied for reporting purposes prior to 2000. Complaint counts prior to 2000 were not available for this report.

Complaints per 1,000 Police Contacts

Comparable data unavailable prior to 2001*



	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of Complaints	0	0	0	0
Number of Police Contacts (Edited DCFS & Self-initiated Police Contacts)	8,374	7,669	7,278	7,346

City of Woodinville Police

Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Objective: Provide Cost-effective Services to Citizens

Costs of Services

The City of Woodinville contracts with the King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) for police services. Among other benefits, contracting for services from a larger law enforcement agency allows for cost savings through "economies of scale." Specific economies of scale provided through the contract with KCSO include:

- Existing Mutual Aid Agreements with other law enforcement agencies in Washington State,
- A large pool of officers if back-up help is necessary,
- Coverage if your officers are away,
- Expertise of specialized units to assist officers,
- More experienced officers to select from for staffing, and
- Costs shared throughout the department keeping city costs down.

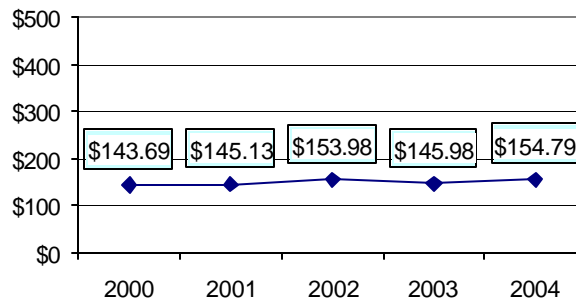
Costs for police services vary depending on a city's resources and the level and type of police services the community wants. The dollar amounts and staffing levels shown below are taken from the contracts for police services (billed financial exhibits) for the years indicated. The City of Woodinville may have had additional funds or expenditures for special projects or programs as part of the city's law enforcement budget that are **not** reflected in this report.

The following are four ways of putting the cost-to-services picture together for the City of Woodinville. (NOTE: Dollar amounts shown have **not** been adjusted for inflation.)

Cost per Capita

Cost Per Capita shows the contract cost for police services divided by Woodinville's population (for example: year 2004 contract cost (\$1,534,701) divided by year 2004 population (9,915) = \$154.79).

Cost Per Capita



City of Woodinville Police

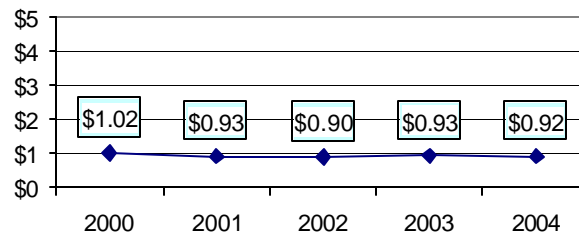
Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Costs of Services, continued

Cost per \$1,000 of Assessed Real Property Value

Cost Per \$1,000 of Assessed Real Property Value shows Woodinville's contract cost in relationship to the property values (a.k.a. primary revenue source) of Woodinville.

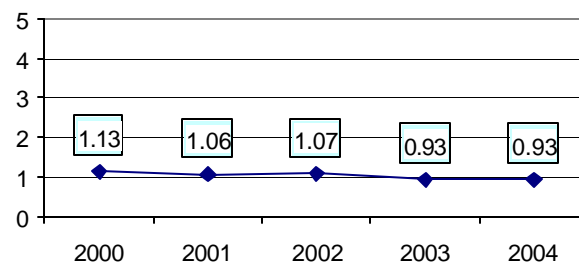
Cost Per \$1,000 of Assessed Real Property Value



Commissioned Officers per 1,000 Residents

Commissioned Officers Per 1,000 Residents shows how many commissioned police officers are employed by Woodinville for every 1,000 residents. This number includes commissioned officers who work in supervisory or other non-patrol related positions as well as any special services officers who work part-time for the city, but does not include professional (i.e. non-police) support staff.

Commissioned Officers Per 1,000 Residents



City of Woodinville Police

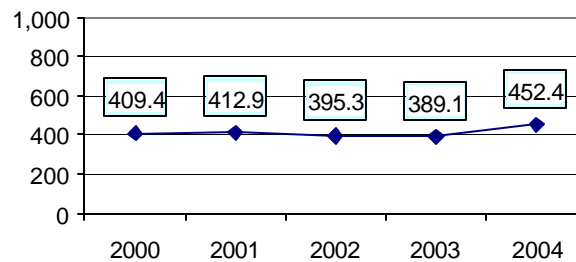
Service Efforts and Accomplishments: 2004

Costs of Services, continued

Edited Dispatched Calls for Service (DCFS) per Patrol Officer

Edited Dispatched Calls for Service (DCFS) Per Patrol Officer gives a picture of the average number of dispatched calls one patrol officer responds to within a year. This number only uses dispatched calls Woodinville pays for and does not include the number of responses an officer initiates (such as witnessing and responding to traffic violations). Also, the numbers below are **patrol only** and exclude non-patrol commissioned officers (such as supervisors or special duty officers/detectives).

Edited Dispatched Calls for Service (DCFS) Per Patrol Officer



Glossary

Adult Arrests: An arrest is counted every time an adult is cited for a criminal offense or is booked. More specifically:

1. It includes all adult bookings, plus
2. All adult citations that are classified as criminal non-traffic.
3. When an adult is both cited and booked, it is counted only once.

CAD: See "Computer Aided Dispatch" below.

Cases Cleared/Clearance: This refers to the solving of an offense by arrest or, in some circumstances, by exceptional means (e.g., the suspect died, is imprisoned on another charge, victim refuses to testify, etc.).

Cleared by Arrest: This is a case that is closed by identifying at least one suspect and charges against that suspect(s) are recommended to the Prosecuting Attorney. Although called "cleared by arrest" this closure does not require physical booking into a jail or juvenile detention facility. It also does not require the charging of all suspects if/when there are multiple suspects involved in a crime. This category includes criminal citations into district and municipal courts for misdemeanors, felony filings into Superior Court, and all filings into Juvenile Court.

Other clearance codes:

1. "Cleared Exceptional" refers to a case in which a crime and a suspect involved in the crime have both been confirmed but due to circumstances outside the control of law enforcement, charges are not being recommended to the Prosecuting Attorney. (One example of this is when the suspect is already being charged for the crime by another police jurisdiction.)
2. "Cleared Unfounded" refers to a case in which it is discovered that the reported incident was either not true or was not a crime.
3. "Cleared Administrative" refers to an incident found to be non-criminal in nature, but which requires some police action to close the incident (e.g., handling of lost and found property).
4. "Cleared Inactive" refers to cases in which all investigative leads have been exhausted (or none existed) and the case cannot be closed by any other clearance classifications.

Citation: Often called a "ticket," a citation is a written document issued to a citizen who commits a crime or violates a law. The citation describes the crime and/or the law that has been violated and identifies the punishment that has been standardized by the court system (i.e., the standardized monetary amounts payable for traffic violations). While citations prescribe a penalty for a crime, they may be challenged through the court system. They usually include instructions for the cited citizen to appeal the citation.

Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD): A computerized communication system used by emergency response agencies for dispatching and tracking calls for emergency assistance.

Domestic Violence: Domestic violence is a subcategory of other crimes. Virtually any crime can be sub-classified as domestic violence. In the State of Washington, domestic violence is defined as a crime of violence against the person or property of a spouse, former spouse, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who have a child in common, former/current roommates, persons who have or had a dating relationship, and persons related to the suspect by the parent-child (biological or legal) relationship. In some cases, the age of the victim or suspect may determine whether or not the legal definition above is met.

Dispatched Calls For Service (DCFS): Dispatched calls for service are calls received in the Communications Center and to which one or more patrol cars are dispatched. For information about "Edited Dispatched Calls For Service (DCFS)" see the Data Sources section of this report.

Felony: Felony crimes are more serious in terms of either harm or loss to persons or property than misdemeanors, and usually are punished by more restrictive methods than citations. Felonies have subclasses (A, B and C) that are based on the extent of harm to a person or the dollar value of loss or damage to property.

Identifier Codes for Priority of Dispatched Police Calls: The Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) systems used by 9-1-1 Centers use a system of codes to identify the types of calls to which police are being dispatched. Along with categorizing the type of incident the codes also assign the call a priority level based on the urgency required for the police response. The following are the priority levels used by the Communications (9-1-1) Center for the various types of police calls:

- Priority 0 (9-1-1 Dispatch): This code is used when a dispatcher sends a police unit to an incident based on the location, name and phone number information automatically generated by the 9-1-1 CAD system based on the origin of the call. This may be necessary when a caller is unable (for whatever reasons) to give the information or gives minimal information before the call is somehow terminated. Open phone lines and disconnected lines to which a call-receiver is unable to re-contact the caller are also examples of Priority 0 calls.
- Priority X (Critical Dispatch): This code is used for incidents that pose an obvious danger to the life of an officer or citizen. Examples are felony crimes in progress, "help the officer" situations, shootings, stabbings, in-progress robberies and in-progress burglaries where the possibility of a confrontation between a victim and a suspect exists.
- Priority 1 (Immediate Dispatch): This code is used for incidents requiring immediate police action. Examples are silent alarms at banks or businesses, silent residential alarms, injury accidents, major disturbances with weapons involved, in-progress burglaries of unoccupied structures, and other types of crimes in-progress (or which have just occurred) where a suspect may still be in the immediate area.
- Priority 2 (Prompt Dispatch): This code is used for events that involve situations that could escalate to a more serious degree if not policed quickly. Examples are verbal disturbances, audible residential or audible commercial alarms and blocking accidents, and incidents of shoplifters in custody who are not causing a problem.
- Priority 3 (Routine Dispatch): This code is used for incidents in which time is not the critical factor in the proper handling of the call. Examples are burglaries or larcenies that are not in progress, "cold" vehicle thefts and abandoned vehicle calls.
- Priority 4 (Dispatch as available): This code is used for special circumstances or "seasonal" calls. Examples are reports of snowball throwing during winter months or firecracker complaints around July 4th.

Misdemeanor: Crimes that inflict harm or loss but to a lesser extent than a felony (e.g., assault fourth degree or simple assault). Misdemeanors usually are punished through monetary payment via a citation and/or other restrictions (such as restraining orders or no trespass orders).

Part I Crimes: This is a category of crimes established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It includes criminal homicide (which includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter; but excludes deaths by negligence, attempts to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, justifiable homicide, and traffic fatalities), forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Part I Crimes Against Persons: These crimes are also referred to as "violent crimes." They consist of criminal homicide (as defined above), forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Part I Crimes Against Property: These are burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Part II Crimes: This is a category of crimes consisting of all other crimes not included in the Part I Crimes category. Part II crimes vary due to differences in local laws, but typically include one or more of the following crimes: all other assaults (simple), forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property (buying, receiving and/or possessing), vandalism, weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.), prostitution and commercialized vice, sex offenses (including statutory rape, indecent exposure, etc. but excluding forcible rape, prostitution and commercialized vice), drug violations, gambling, offenses against families and children, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, liquor violations, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and others.

Data Sources

The data compiled in this report was collected from the following sources and, as such, is subject to the data standards and limitations of the source agency:

- City of Woodinville Police (information regarding: crime prevention activities, problem solving projects and public communication and education efforts)
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) annual statistical report *Crime in the United States: 2003*
- Washington State Office of Financial Management (demographic information)
- King County Sheriff's Office:
 - Annual Statistical Reports
 - Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system reports
 - Internal Investigations Unit statistical reports
 - Interlocal Agreements - Exhibit Bs (contract cost and staffing information)
- King County Tax Assessor's Office (real property values)
- Washington State Courts, Courts of Limited Jurisdiction annual caseload reports (traffic citation information); available on the Internet at: www.courts.wa.gov/caseload

Improved Data

One of the functions of a Service Efforts and Accomplishments Report is to highlight data collection and reporting methods that may need modification. Since the first annual report was published in 2000, the research and publishing staff have identified several ways to improve the data presented in these reports. Many improvements were implemented since that time and therefore data may differ somewhat in subsequent reports.